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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

Situation at Paris!

THE WAR PROGRESSES!

Prussian Losses Heavy!

FRENCH LOSSES LIGHT!

Prussian Repulses!

FRENCH DEFENSES!

Bridge Blown Up!

TOURS WELL DEFENDED!

The Situation Unchanged!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

NEWS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, December 15.—Food is scarce; weather bad. Moltke's letter announcing the capture of Orleans causes great excitement. The people are still resolved on resistance. The sharpshooters have been disbanded for fear of a fight with the National Guards, and unfortunate dissensions daily occur amongst the officers. One commander of artillery refused to obey an order. Decrest and Blanchard have had a violent quarrel, and the latter has been displaced by another officer.

VERACITY GONE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Independance Belge* laments that the Prussian war reports have lost their character for veracity first ascribed to them.

VESSEL DISABLED.

The Arion, from Bremen for Cuba, has put back with her bowsprit and stern damaged.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

BORDEAUX, December 14.—The following news is published:

There has been no serious engagement since the tenth.

The occupation of the triangle formed by towns of Vernouil, Brezolles, and Breux, is confirmed. Dieppe has been free since the 7th. Prussian and Zurerigny are occupied by the Germans.

A number of small engagements in which the French were successful, and sixty-three guns were brought into the fortress.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

Montmedy was also surrendered to the Germans. The besieged did not bombard the town as was reported. Their artillery fire, along with musketry, and on some as they had effected a breach the place capitulated.

ANOTHER REPORT.

BORDEAUX, December 15.—Rumors are circulating here that a battle of greater proportions than the last has been made from Paris, and has ended with the Prussians defeated.

The following official dispatches have been received by the Government:

PRUSSIAN REPULSE.

METZ, December 14.—The Prussian force which was preparing to attack this city is hurriedly retiring.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—A balloon from Paris landed to-day at Honfleur, with dispatches and letters.

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

THE CZAR CONGRATULATED.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 15.—Addresses continue to be received, congratulating the Czar upon his action in regard to the treaty of 1856.

VERY COLD.

The winter has commenced in earnest, and the river is so frozen that it is impossible for ships to leave the harbor this year for the Black Sea.

THE TREATY OF PARIS.

The subscription for the Black Sea fleet is prohibited. Russia still remains firm in her determination to regard the treaty of Paris as abrogated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

NEW EUROPEAN TREATY.

Late foreign mail advices state that the London *Echo's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that a new treaty will be proposed, which will be submitted to the Powers at once. A French republican minister will take his seat on behalf of the Government of France.

BOMBARDMENT PACIFICATORS.

A national convention will meet at St. Petersburg the 30th, next month. The proposed Conference is likely to consider the abolishment of bombardments of undefended cities. A possible solution may be expected at each call.

TURKISH ARMAMENTS.

Advices from Constantinople state that General Ignatieff, being questioned as to the recent armaments, said they were insignificant and for defensive purposes.

RUSSIA'S OCCUPATION.

Russia was prepared to give better guarantees for the safety of the Porte than those of the Paris treaty.

AUSTRIA'S RESOLVE.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* says that Austria will not accept the proposed Conference unless previously consulted as to its object. Austria is resolved to maintain the treaty of 1856 intact, if the other powers agree to join or else to come to an understanding.

THE LANDWEHR.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: It is stated on good authority that 60,000 Landwehr, equipped and armed, have been ordered to the front. The first date of the new levies will be 1871, and they will be employed in the garrison duty, so as to set free the regular troops for active service. It is not known how far the Landwehr will be requested to act on French soil.

GOOD WEATHER IN FRANCE.

King William is excessively anxious to return home, and even Moltke laments the interruption of the operations of the German troops on account of the weather.

NAPOLEON'S ABDICATION.

A late dispatch says that a correspondent at Versailles declares that in a conversation on the political situation, Bismarck said that strong efforts were making for the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon; that the Congress on the Eastern question could not be held without a French plenipotentiary, that France had no authority to appoint one just now, and that he would not recognize the authority of the "gentlemen of the pavement" to sit among their betters.

ENGLAND.

THE LONDON "TIMES" PROTESTS.

LONDON, December 16.—The *Times* protests against the attitude of Prussia towards Luxemburg, as well as against that of Russia towards Turkey. The attitude of both powers, says the *Times*, is indefensible, but if is not the duty of England to interfere.

DISTURBANCE FEARED.

A force of nearly two thousand cavalry and infantry have been ordered to Londonderry, for fear of a disturbance at the approaching anniversary of the establishment of the union between Great Britain and Ireland.

FIRE.

LONDON, December 14—Hoyle's cotton mills at Halton have been destroyed by fire.

BUSINESS DULL.

Anxiety about the result of the Luxembourg affair causes much depression in business of all kinds.

THE NEW LOAN.

The new German loan is already quoted at a premium.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, December 14—The steamship City of Brussels, from New York, December 3d, arrived at this port to-day, and shortly afterwards proceeded for Liverpool.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 15.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a memorial from manufacturers of letter envelopes, printers and stationers, protesting against the practice of the Government in the purchase and sale of stamps. Referred.

Mr. MORTON, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to aid certain colleges and universities, allowing a detail of supernumerary army officers to take professorships, with an amendment restricting its provisions to these officers exclusively.

Mr. HOWE inquired whether the bill would still leave those officers subject to be transferred by the war department, and was answered affirmatively. The bill was passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. REVELS, to aid in the repair and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi.

By Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment offered by Mr. Morton, the bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably a bill to refund to the States the interest on money borrowed to equip, pay and transport troops for the United States service during the late war.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an original bill, which was at once taken up and passed, amending the twelfth section of an act to reduce the army of the United States, substituting the words "First day of July, 1871," for the words "First day of January, 1871," in such section, so as to extend the time for mustering out supernumerary officers, &c.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill to regulate the international correspondence of telegraphic lines between the United States and foreign countries referred.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill providing that hereafter no tax be imposed or collected upon unexpended premiums or undistributable sums added to contingent funds of any insurance company. Referred.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably, with merely verbal amendments, a bill introduced by him to incorporate the Washington City Ship Canal Company, granting to the President, in his discretion, to suspend by proclamation the operations of all laws allowing the privilege of bonded transportation of foreign merchandise consigned to Canada and Mexico, and also the privilege of navigating the waters of the United States by vessels of foreign nations.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the same Committee, reported adversely the Hoboken and Jersey City ship canal bill, and it was indefinitely postponed.

At 5 o'clock, the Senate, on motion of Mr. SCHURZ took up a resolution offered yesterday by that Senator, declaring in favor of a removal of all political disqualifications imposed by the imperative necessity which dictated their imposition had ceased.

Mr. SCHURZ addressed the Senate in support of his resolution, which the Senate ll-teued with marked attention. He reviewed the history of the party division in Missouri, for which he said the Democrats were not alone responsible, and which he foretold the result of his interference and his following the example of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson. Passing from the perusal of various letters showing that the Federal patronage of Missouri had been prostituted, giving color to the attempts by Federal officers to levy blackmail for party purposes. Mr. Schurz referred to the President's avowal in favor of civil service reform. The attempt at civil service reform in Missouri was in true Andrew Johnson style, to organize a bread-and-butter brigade, and if this was a fair indication of the President's meaning of reform, not much value was to be placed in the President's promises. He had shown the result of the President's following the advice of political managers. Lord save the administration and party, if the same spirit shall henceforward govern their cause. After asserting his allegiance to be due to Republican principles rather than party discipline, he concluded with some speculations upon the probable formation of a new party. The overthrow of Democracy in Missouri in the Republican party was ended, and the marked and recent Democratic changes of position demonstrated that a new phase of development was upon us. The exhaustion of the old issue, and growing dissatisfaction and consolidation with the party in power, were confirmatory evidences, while on the other hand the question of revenue reform and civil service were the basis of two ephemeral issues. Upon the whole, while the prospect of a new party might at present appear obscure, yet it was the imperative necessity of a national crisis.

Mr. SCHURZ closed with an expression of his confidence in the ability of the Republican party to become that new party, claiming for it the possession of elements of healthy regeneration.

Mr. DRAKE rose to reply, but yielding to the general disposition to adjourn, confined himself to a demand upon his colleague for proof of his assertion in the speech just made that he (Mr. Drake) many years before had objected to the election of Hon. Jas. S. Rollins, then a personal friend, as Governor of Missouri, because he might prove hostile to the institution or slavery in that State.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that his information was upon a letter received by him from Mr. Rollins himself.

Mr. DRAKE replied that he could recollect nothing of the kind, but admitting the statement, he had only to say a cause must be desperate indeed which depended for its vindication upon a remark made thirteen years ago. He gave notice that he would answer to-morrow the able and elaborate speech.

At 5:35 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Welland Canal closed Thursday for the season.

—The gas works at Warsaw, N. Y., were destroyed by fire at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. Gates, proprietor, Mrs. Gates and two children were badly burned.

—The celebrated Conant-Shaker case, at Concord, New Hampshire, which has been in litigation some years, has been decided by a board of referees. The Conant estate is awarded $6,193.47 as debt, and $1,650 by way of costs. The contestants' heirs reside in Enfield, where great interest has been caused throughout the various trials.

THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN Georgia sends large droves of cattle to Savannah.

THERE is a pack of ravenous wolves in Granville county, N. C.

THE Tennessee Industrial Exposition will be opened at Nashville on the 1st of May.

THE whites of Newman, Georgia, contributed $500 to aid in building a colored church.

MRS. C. J. Langhorne, of Pulaski, had her legs broken, last Sunday, by being thrown from a buggy.

KENTUCKIANS still shoot best. Two hunters on Green river recently killed forty-two quails in forty-three shots.

THE Lexington *Statesman* predicts that the Kentucky Legislature will not pass the Louisville and Nashville Railroad bill to buy the State aid, nor the conventional interest bill.

THE household furniture of ex-Mayor Charles Macon, of Va., is now on sale at auction by the penitentiary recently, was sold a few days ago to satisfy the claims of his lawyers.

THE Nashville *Union* and *American* says: "The sentiment which has received an emphatic endorsement at the recent election in Missouri, and to the existence of which the Democracy of Tennessee, Drake and himself, that his own speech should be made before the withdrawal of Democratic Senator Patterson, of New York (Coalking) at the last session had denounced the election frauds in New York city, but that he would agree that the abolition was as great in stealing legal votes and of the ballot box under cover of law, as in New York and Philadelphia, by the open and unconcealed fraud, the newspaper reports that the Missouri bolt had anything to do with the Democratic reform movement is simply ridiculous. Commencing with an allusion to the resolutions of Senator Schurz, the

HE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 94¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday 110¼@110¾.

THE Georgia election takes place on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of December.

THE *National Virginian*, Richmond, has nominated President Grant for re election in 1872. Democracy ought to put out the K. K. K. at once.

IT IS ASSERTED that notwithstanding Mr. Schenck's appointment, his friends are still determined to contest Colonel Campbell's seat as a member of Congress.

ENGLAND not being willing to make any positively absurd steps, the *Times* takes up the cudgel and violently protests against the attitude of Prussia towards Luxembourg. We do not believe that matters will feel much alarmed.

ALL OUR TELEGRAMS indicate that the war is near its end. Food is scarce, and the armies and dissensions in Paris are frequent. True, the old song is still sung, that the people are resolved on resistance, but it has become a feeble cry and must soon cease altogether.

THE Mobile *Tribune* says: "Let us consign our patriotism within the borders of the late Confederate States." If it is Confederate patriotism, that is where it should be confined, and where, if so viciously and earnestly desired, Congress will probably confine it.

SENATOR CATTELL is withdrawing his name as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from New Jersey, and states that he is constrained to do so through ill health. This leaves the field open to the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and the Hon. Cortland Parker.

DR. SAMUEL BARD, of the "*True Georgian*," has written a letter to the President, giving his reasons why he went over to the Democratic party. He assures the President that he holds him in as high estimation as ever. Samuel evidently thinks that the President is utterly misled when he forsakes him, but we have our doubts whether the President took the trouble to read Samuel's letter.

BUTLER has taken a very positive tone over the retirement of Boutwell from the Cabinet. Delano it is said is to be transferred in such an event, from the Interior to the Treasury Departments. We give these rumors for what our readers may consider them worth. The President thus far has so conclusively proven that he keeps his own counsel, that even should it be true that Boutwell is to retire, we do not believe it is known who is to succeed him.

THE *Age* grows hysterical over the thought that Governor Vance may be elected. It thinks that a mere recognition of the existence of the Confederate Government ought not to disqualify any man from a seat in the Senate. There is a old saying that though trite is always true. "Smooth words butter no parsnips." Now had Mr. Vance done nothing more than recognized the existence of the Confederate Government, he would have been admitted to a seat without any doubt. But he was an active participator in treason, and then when it was all over did not sense enough to keep his mouth out, but had to boast about it. We, however, do not object to Vance being admitted We only think that North Carolina ought to be taught the lesson not to send such men.

THE office of City Gauger has been since the introduction of petroleum, a source of revenue to the city. The receipts of this office from gauging of petroleum is about twenty thousand dollars per annum, fifty per cent. of which finds its way into the City Treasury. The oil trade are desirous of having the fees of this office reduced one-half, believing it greatly militates against their business, as no other city receives any revenue from its source, and claim that with equal propriety and justice the iron trade should be taxed for weighing pig metal, etc.

Their demands appear reasonable and just. It is desirable that so important an industry should not be embarrassed with unreasonable legislation or encumbered with extortionate municipal taxes, tending to drive from the city a trade which its unique policy is to attract by extending all needful facilities for its increase.

THE *Chronicle* last night takes umbrage at the *Galaxy* for passing Pittsburgh by without a word in an article in its January number on types of American beauty. It is and always has been the custom for outsiders to give our city the go by on all subjects saving smoke and iron, but on the question of female beauty we are not surprised that Pittsburgh should be ignored because our ladies spend comparatively so small a portion of their time on the promenades. But we have always held that Pittsburgh contained more handsome women than any other city of its size in the country and consequently of the world. At the watering places we are generally nobly represented in this respect, and if the writer of the *Galaxy* article had ever had the good fortune to be present at any one of the brilliant private entertainments for which the Smoky City is noted, or had ever attended in this city the representation of a favorite opera, or a popular exhibition of any sort calculated to bring out our ladies he would have stultified himself if he had not acknowledged that it would be difficult to find in any other place such a galaxy of loveliness.

GOVERNOR W. H. SMITH, of Alabama, has published a card giving his reasons for his sudden withdrawal from the contest with Governor Lindsay. In a late issue we commented on this withdrawal, saying that unless Governor Smith had good reasons for entering the contest, he should be censured for so doing, and that his withdrawal without an explanation was, at all events, not commendable. Governor Smith, in his card, states that he abandons his claims because he is convinced that further persistence on his part would result in serious evils, "in excitement, tumult, and perhaps an approach to anarchy." He insists that his claims were well founded, and that he has "undiminished confidence in their correctness." After reading the letter of Governor Smith, we are not at all satisfied that he ever had any just claim to contest the office. There is a kind of extravagance in the wording of his letter that agrees with the reasons set forth as the foundation of his claims. We think that, in all probability, he was wrong from the outset, and that he has taken the advice of a majority of the members of the Republican party, who have always deprecated any contest, and that this is the main reason for his withdrawal.

DR. RUSSELL is certainly "a gem" of a reporter. It is no trouble to him to write about an interview between "me and Bismarck," and just as little trouble to invent what he does write. Russell has no love for the United States. He thinks that, in plain words, we believe him to be sadly addicted to lying, and he thinks pretty nearly right. We do not go quite that far, but say that Russell is one of the most imaginative men that ever wrote a line. Occasionally he perpetrates a little joke on the United States, and it is always where some mythical American has been snubbed by some Prince, Count, or other jolly boon companion of the great Russell. His last effort is extremely comical and we give it, as reported in the *London Times*.

The other night a very amiable gentleman dining at the Crown Prince's was fortunate enough to find himself by the side of Count Bismarck. He, too, was a diplomatist, the minister of a Republic to a European power, and he had a plan of his own for making things pleasant to every one, the honor of France to be satisfied and Germany to be secured against aggression. It was a golden chance. The diplomatist, we may presume, tried his plan on Count Bismarck. His friendship to Germany had been proved by a very flattering but accurate picture of the behavior of a German army with which he had spent several days in the course of the campaign. He had, indeed, gone out from Paris to try what the Germans would take, and was well informed as to what the French would give. Nothing could be more agreeable and lively than the diplomatic prattle, so I am told, in which the great Chancellor took his share. Well, next day a friend chanced to call on the peacemaker. He met men bringing down portmanteaus; a chaise was at the door. The *butin* belonged to the dinner guest, the chaise was for his conveyance to St. Cyr, *en route* for any place. In fact, he had received an intimation that his residence at Versailles was not desired. Will the great Republic be moved by wrath?

This is related as one of Bismarck's little jokes. Who the minister was, or what Great Republic is referred to is open for discussion. It was undoubtedly intended for the United States. But we can assure the great Russell, the jolly boon companion of "King Bill" and others, that *no* "Great Republic will be moved to wrath" over it, but most people will regard it as a weak invention of an idiot.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

The Republican party has been called upon to do that, which beggars history for a precedent. For the matter of that, however, the Republican party has already pursued a policy of magnanimity never before pursued by any nation on the face of the globe. The single fact, that, after years of a most frightful civil war, wherein bitter and revengeful feelings were necessarily aroused, the Republican party, though the dominant power, failed to punish treason with death, and allowed traitors to go free, will be in future years read with astonishment and scarcely realized. The strength of the Union and the confidence of the Republican party in the integrity of all its measures, can and will be the only explanation of this fact. Had we doubted or feared, either the strength or righteousness of our cause, the traitors of this land would have swung by hundreds. Confident of our strength, and conscious that our cause was just, it was natural for magnanimity to wield a powerful influence in the party. While there are men of the present hour who have made it the one object of their lives, to cavil in querulous complainings over every act of Republicanism, history, long after these men have been forgotten, will write page after page in commendation of this feature of Republicanism. And this will be the more realized from the further fact, that this liberality was extended to bitter enemies, relentless and unrepentant, who received the charity churlishly, and without a single spark of gratitude.

A few—a very few—insensate fools, moved by no kindly feelings, governed by no christian principles, did all that was in their power to aggravate northern opinion into more violent prejudices against traitors, by lauding traitors to the skies, and cursing Republicanism. Had their work borne any fruit at all, it would have sent many a Southern man to a felons grave. But the Republican party paid as little attention to these rebel sympathizers after the war, as they did during the war. When they crossed its path, it kicked them out of its way as too mean and contemptible to be regarded. This too, is a matter of history, and the wonder will be hereafter, that the folly of the then Democratic party did not arouse enough bitterness to prevent any mercy at all. It did however do some work. It delayed a cordial union of North and South. It kept the doors closed against the South so that her citizens have not as yet been allowed to enter untrammelled in every respect. This much those Democratic journals have done, and for which they no doubt get full and entire credit from many Southern men.

The present session of Congress will have before it the question of general Amnesty. This question would have been settled long ago, and Amnesty would have been proclaimed, had it not been for the indefatigable efforts of certain Democratic journals to foster ill will and bitterness of feeling. Upon those journals and upon them alone, rests the cause of general Amnesty not having been proclaimed long since. In every manner and in every form they have endeavored to create enmity between the North and South, since the rebellion came to an end. In no instance have they ventured to rebuke treason, and, on the contrary, they have given the South a tone and expression that has perpetuated bitter feelings and prevented general Amnesty. With a blind ignorance scarcely to be realized, they have failed to see, that in their wild efforts to create a party and gain power, they were uniting Republicans everywhere in their course of conduct, they have for the first time in forty years, elected a Congress in the off-year completely in sympathy with the Administration on all vital Republican issues, and if at the present session Amnesty is not proclaimed, if Governor Vance is rejected, these Democratic journals will have been the cause. Public opinion longs for the hour when every citizen of the United States shall stand on an equal political footing, but Democratic journals are continually and persistently showing that the time has not yet arrived, and that the South, is bitter, uncompromising and revengeful, and intends if possible, to be avenged for its defeat.

Will the present Congress remove all disabilities? We say frankly and candidly that shall be satisfied whether they do or do not. While we would be glad, heartily glad, should amnesty be proclaimed, we will not be disappointed, after the efforts both North and South to prevent it, should the disabilities at present existing be allowed to remain. If Southern men and Northern sympathizers care so little about the result, that Kentucky will send a Senator to ask that the bones of Northern soldiers shall be unearthed because they would be an encumbrance and nuisance to the family of Robert E. Lee, if North Carolina will send a man to represent her in the Senate, who openly boasts he was a rebel and thanks God he is so still, if Northern Democratic journals and Southern traitors find pleasure in insulting those that have the power to keep them down, we feel no disposition to urge on the Republican party to be always and forever the meek and humble conceders, to these arrogant and insolent men. There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and we are not all satisfied that the Republican party has not fully reached that point. There is no use of crying Republican persecution. The fact is, if we have erred at all, it was in admitting Southern States, and in not keeping them as territories. But even if there has been persecution, it is no excuse for either the eulogy of McCreery or the election of Governor Vance. These are acts that arise from the voluntary endorsement of treason, and can find no excuse.

We do not care a hawbee what Congress does in the matter. If the acts, that have already exhibited gross and uncalled for insolence towards the United States, are to be followed up by others of the same character, amnesty had better not be proclaimed. We do not want any apologies from the South, nor any humiliating confessions of error. We do not ask anything from them that affects their manhood, but we do protest against their deliberate and wilful attempts on every occasion and under every circumstances to insult the Government of the United States, by pushing forward men as representatives who are obnoxious for their treason, and should, for the present at least be kept at home. If Congress proclaims amnesty we shall feel pleased that all disabilities have been removed, but if it refuses to do so, we shall say that the South may blame its own folly and northern Democratic journals.

BRIEF TOPICS.

THE HUMORIST AND THE BIVALVE.

Of Thackeray's first experience with American oysters, Mr. Fields writes:

In London he has been very curious in his inquiries about American oysters, as marvellous stories which he did not believe, had been told him of their great size. We had taken care that the largest specimens to be procured should startle his unwonted vision when he came to the table, although I blush at the remembrance of it now, we apologized in our wicked waywardness to him for what we called the extreme smallness of the oysters, promising that we would do better the next time. Six bloated Falstaffian bivalves lay before him in their shells. I noticed that he gazed at them anxiously with fork upraised, then he whispered to me, with a look of anguish: "How shall I do it?" I described to him the simple process by which the free-born citizens of America were accustomed to accomplish such a task. He seemed satisfied that the thing was feasible, selected the smallest one in the half dozen, and then bowed his head as if he were saying grace. All eyes were upon him to watch the effect of a new sensation in the person of a great British author. Opening his mouth very wide, he struggled for a moment, and then all was over. I shall never forget the comic look of despair he cast upon the other five overcrowded shells. I broke the perfect stillness by asking him how he felt. "Profoundly grateful," he gasped, "and as if I had swallowed a little baby."

SALM SALM.

The following is related in regard to the death of Prince Salm Salm, who fell at Gravelotte: When the Emperor Maximilian was taken prisoner at Queretaro, Salm Salm was captured along with him, but was subsequently released. Before the Prince left Berlin with his regiment for the seat of war, he remarked to an Austrian diplomatist that it was his most ardent desire to die in this war, waged for the vindication of the German honor. If he could add a second desire to the first, he went on, it would be to meet Marshal Bazaine face to face, and to put his pistol to the Marshal's breast with the cry of "vengeance! Maximilian!" When the command of all the French forces in reality passed into the hands of Marshal Bazaine, after the battle of Werth, and the Prussian guard was pitted against the French at Gravelotte, the Prince exposed himself with utter contempt for death, and when other officers expostulated with him for this he replied: "You have only a country to avenge, but I am also seeking vengeance for my friend and Emperor." A few minutes afterward he was mortally wounded by the splinter of a shell, and was taken, by a mere chance, to the hospital where his wife had volunteered as nurse. He died in her arms.

A PARIS FASHION.

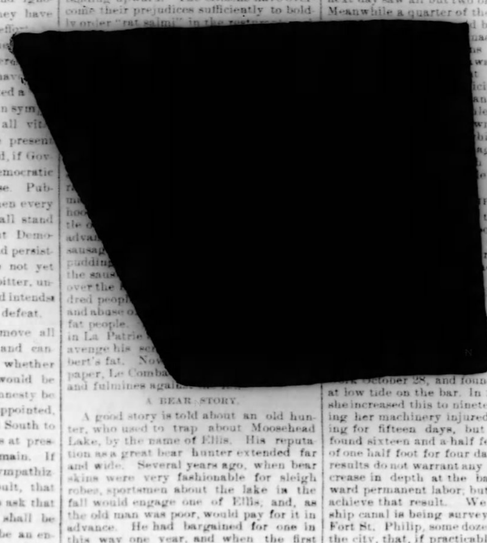
It seems that a sugar-loaf hat is to the Paris of 1870 what a *bonnet rouge* was to that of 1789. A correspondent says: "It is somewhat amusing to observe how justice is administered when a dispute arises in the street. The sergents-de-ville immediately withdraw, in order not to prejudice the question by their presence. A sort of informal jury is empannelled, each disputant states his case, and the one who is thought by the tribunal to be at fault is either taken off to prison or cuffed on the spot. I have bought myself a sugar-loaf hat of the First Republic, and am consequently regarded with deference. To-day a man was bullying a child, and a crowd gathered round him; I happened just then to come up, room was made for me and my hat, and I was asked to give my opinion as to what ought to be done with the culprit. I suggested kicking, and as I walked away I saw him writhing under the boots of two sturdy executors, amid the applause of the spectators. 'The style is the man,' said Buffon, had he lined here now he would rather had said 'the hat is the man.' An English Doctor, who goes about in a regulation chimney pot, has already been arrested twenty-seven times; I, thanks to my revolutionary hat, have not been arrested once. I have only to glance from under its brim at any one for him to quail."

ALACK-A-DAY.

One day lately, on the arrival of the train at Bruges, a soldier whose nether limbs were less covered than those of a Highlander, was seen to leap from a carriage, thrust his ticket into the hand of the collector, and dart into a neighboring cabaret. Now Bruges, being a town in which the principal value of the streets consists in the crops of grass raised therein, exciting incidents are far too rare not to be made the most of, and in a short time there was a throng upon the cabaret by all the local reporters, who succeeded in eliciting the following startling facts: The gallant sans culottes was not a French deserter but a brave Belge on a leave for a holiday. He had reached the train a rain-soaked and mud-stained, and with the smartness of a soldier, being disgusted with his dirty trousers, and availed himself of an empty carriage to take them off and hang them out to dry. Unfortunately, however, he had failed to secure them effectually, and the violent gust of an ill wind carried his luckless breeks out to grass. We can all imagine his state of mind as he sat trouserless, prepared to make a run for it on arrival. Who could wish his enemy worse? Who could look dignified under such circumstances? Who would not even have abated and resolved the pompous "swell" of when Theodore Hook inquired, "Pray, sir, are you any one in particular?"

EXTREMITIES.

Balloon letters from Paris give not very appetizing pictures of the bill of fare daily spread before the inmates of that devoted city. Rats are a principal staple, though cats are received with much favor. The former are caught in the sewers by means of jars of glucose syrup, and sell in the markets for fifteen cents each. Cats bring sixty cents, with quotations tending upward. The citizens have overcome their prejudices sufficiently to boil



A BEAR STORY.

A good story is told about an old hunter, who used to trap about Moosehead Lake, by the name of Ellis. His reputation as a great bear hunter extended far and wide. Several years ago, when bear skins were very fashionable for sleigh robes, sportsmen about the lake in the fall would engage one of Ellis, and, as the old man was poor, would pay for it in advance. He had bargained for one in this way one year, and when the first snow came he started off with his gun and soon came on Bruin's track. He ran all day without overtaking him, but camped upon his track that night, and early the next morning took up the scent and followed him all that day, with no better success than upon the previous day. The third day found his aged limbs quite sore, however he made another start and ran till well nigh exhausted, when he came in sight of Bruin, who had stopped for a few moments refreshments, but upon seeing his pursuer started off again at full speed. The old man took aim and fired, but Bruin didn't stop. Feeling too far gone to run another step, he shouted with all the energy of despair: "You may run, and run, and be d—d, but there aint a hair on ye that belongs to ye, for I've sold your hide and got my pay for it."

SOUTHERN IMMIGRANTS.

Before the war in Europe there was a large and continually increasing emigration into this country from the French and Italian ports in the Mediterranean. This emigration, which embraced a thrifty and energetic business class of men, has, since the war, almost ceased. The Arcadia, which arrived at New York last week, from the Mediterranean, had only 26 passengers, though calculated for 250 at least. The fact shows that this class of persons among the Italians and French prefer to stay at home, as it is not probable that the reasons for such a remedy liable falling off are altogether, if at all, compulsory. The total foreign immigration of this year will fall very much short of that of last year, and of the general average. As this immigration contributes to national wealth as well as to increase the population, an indefinite but large pecuniary loss in this respect will be attributed directly to the European war.

NARROW AND CHEAP.

The building of cheap railways, with very narrow gauge of thirty inches, is being commenced in Ohio. For farmers' railways, for feeders to main lines, where the traffic will not justify the expense of the ordinary gauge, and the necessary wide cars, and heavy locomotives these roads, for short routes of thirty or forty miles, are recommended by some engineers. They can run sharper curves and steeper grades than is practicable for ordinary railroads. The locomotives are only six tons, the freight cars carry only three tons, and the passenger coaches are somewhat like street cars, upon one pair of trucks. The iron used weights only 25 pounds to the yard, and a right of way of 15 to 20 feet, instead of 40 or 50, is required. The question of this comparative economy of this narrow gauge will soon be decided by experiment in various places.

STATESMANSHIP.

Pen Perly Poore writes from Washington to the Boston *Journal*:

"We are to have a gay and festive winter, as, in addition to the drawing rooms of the officials, the Congressmen, and the diplomats, several grand public enterprises will have their "headquarters." Prominent among these will be the Southern Pacific Railroad, which asks for a charter and land grant, and which has leased the Reverdy Johnson House, adjoining the Arlington, where Mrs. John C. Fremont will dispense hospitality as she so well knows how, assisted by several young ladies of rare accomplishments. Mrs. Grant will give the customary State dinners, levees, and receptions at the White House, and an unusually large number of Congressmen will come accompanied by their wives and daughters, to enjoy a winter in Washington.

RUSSIAN STRENGTH.

The English journals are exhibiting great alarm in consequence of a report that the Russians have already fifty iron-clad monitors drawing under eighteen feet of water at Nikolaieff. This town, significantly called the "Portsmouth" of Russia, is situated on the river Dneiper, which flows into the Black Sea through the basin called the Dnieper Limad. It is stated that for some years back, every difficulty has been thrown in the way of foreigners desiring to visit Nikolaieff, and that Russia has refused permission to have any English naval officers attached to the British Embassey at St. Petersburg. It is reported that the forts of Kertch and Yenikale, at the entrance of the Sea of Azof, have been fortified in such a manner as to be thoroughly impregnable.

TRIAL BY JURY.

A very curious kind of judgment in newspaper matters is about to be invoked by Mr. Capellemanns, the editor of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*. It seems that he has not only during the whole war been accused, partly by the French colony of the capital, partly by native sympathizers with France, of strong partiality for Germany, but he has of late been subjected to many direct insults and threats of violence on the same ground. Conscious, as he says, of the strict impartiality of his organ, he has resolved to have the matter investigated, and to have the result published by the umpires. For himself, he has chosen a Frenchman, M. Dupuis, Director of the French Theatre in St. Petersburg; to his opponents he allows their own choice to be ratified by the French Charge D'Affaires. Should the verdict go against him, he is ready to pay a thousand roubles to the French Committee in aid of the sufferers in France. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* will publish the verdict, whatever it be.

MATCHES NOT MADE IN HEAVEN.

Friction matches were introduced into Boston about the year 1831. In those times there were thirteen matches on a card and eight cards in a bunch, while now there are but twelve on a card, the number of cards composing a bunch being the same. In 1842 one firm in Boston manufactured daily about one hundred gross, which was then considered a very extensive business. Now this same firm are turning out on an average one thousand gross, or 14,400,000 matches daily, which requires a yearly consumption of ten thousand cords of sapling pine wood to make them, and the use of 600 to 800 barrels of brimstone, as well as from forty to fifty tons of paper for putting them up preparatory for the market. They are also put up extensively in boxes for the Southern trade and export. Originally the old lucifer match was used, which was ignited by drawing it through sand paper, but they soon went out of use with the introduction of friction, and what was once considered unsafe to have about a household has now become a necessity.

GOLDEN DREAMS.

An old gentleman named Girard, living near Nashville, Tennessee, after dreaming for several successive nights that there was gold beheath the soil at a particular spot on his place, commenced digging. After penetrating through the superincumbent earth he struck the common limestone rock, so abundant through this region of the country. Blasting some distance into this, the workmen came upon a hard rock, full of small glittering crystals, which sparkled brightly in the sunshine. Next there appeared a dark, mixed rock, very dense and variegated, and the laborers are now engaged in making their way through this. Mr. Girard says that he has tested the spot with indications, and that he has no doubt in the world but that he will find the precious metal in large quantities. Several miners who are experienced in such matters have visited the place, and say that the indications are of the best, that the rock which has been struck, is almost always associated with that of an auriferous character. Of course the gold-hunter feels much encouraged, and says he is determined to go down at least fifty feet, provided he does not strike gold sooner, before he abandons it.

THE GUNS OF BORUSSIA.

A correspondent at the seat of war writes that the accurate fire of the cast-lettsted heavy guns employed before Schladt thoroughly astonished the garrison, as it did even the division with which they were employed. No batteries were erected except those of the first parallel, in which forty pieces were mounted, and yet at the end of the first day's firing, of fifty guns belonging to the works on that side, all but seven or eight were dismounted or otherwise driven out of action. The French in the night made immense exertions to bring up other guns from the side unattacked, but the next day saw all but two or three silenced. Meanwhile a quarter of the closely built [illegible] made close to the [illegible] by the effect of [illegible] way. The commander the capitula[illegible] ciplatly begged any longer. The [illegible]dettstadt is that [illegible]ns, with their [illegible]hich France has [illegible] against columns [illegible] ordinary field [illegible]e to resist a reg[illegible]

[illegible]FFI[illegible]

[illegible] the proposal to [illegible]oth banks, from [illegible] straighten the [illegible]er keep its [illegible]ccessory levees [illegible] an aggregate [illegible]ions of dollars [illegible] all this, it will [illegible]ommerce with [illegible] the labors of [illegible]he Southwest [illegible]ults. Having [illegible] recommenced [illegible] October 28, and found sixteen feet at low tide on the bar. In four days work she increased this to nineteen feet. Having her machinery injured she did nothing for fifteen days, but returned and found sixteen and a half feet—a net gain of one half foot for four days' labor. The results do not warrant any permanent increase in depth at the bar, save to reward permanent labor, but the labor can achieve that result. We notice that a ship canal is being surveyed just below Fort St. Philip, some dozen miles below the city, that, if practicable, would materially lessen the distance between New Orleans and the sea. The subject affects many and very serious inlaud, as well as maratime interests.

AERONAUTY.

This method of communicating intelligence is at present only practicable between the besieged inhabitants of Paris and the outside world, but various attempts are making to send up from Tours balloons that will descend in Paris. From the accounts of the trials of the Messrs. Tissandier, it appears that on the first occasion they encountered at the height of 6,562 feet so thick a fog and so little wind that they were obliged to descend after two hours' sailing in the air, it being impossible to ascertain the direction through an atmosphere of dense vapor. The second voyage was made at night when the moon was shining brightly; but at a height of 9,843 feet, the wind suddenly changed and carried the balloon in a wrong direction. The balloonists suffered greatly from cold, and, notwithstandinding their furs, were nearly frozen. The descent was made at night under circumstances of peril. The Tissandiers, however, intend to persevere in making fresh ascents, hoping at last to meet a favorable breeze.

Foreign Letters---Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1870.

The frequent requests of the Department of State to transmit private letters through the Government dispatch-bags render it necessary to give notice that no private unofficial letters will be transmitted through such bags, except those to or from those persons actually in the diplomatic or consular service of the United States, or to or from members of their families.

All other unofficial letters received at the Department from or for any foreign country, will be sent to the General Post Office.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

STATE POLITICS.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* (Democrat) is offended at the *Post* and the *Paper* of this city.

ON Tuesday next the Republican Committee of Greene county will select delegates for the coming State Convention.

A VERY general impression seems to prevail that Hon. James H. Webb, of Bradford, will be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives. It is said that Mr. W. was elected last fall for the *fifth* time to represent Bradford county in the Legislature. It is a rare compliment to be chosen so frequently from a rural district.

THE Democratic papers throughout the State are grossly slandering Mr. Lyndall, the Republican nominee from the First Senatorial district, to fill the place of Mr. Watt. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, an independent journal with Democratic tendencies, is just enough, however, to speak in terms of unusual commendation of that gentleman.

IN speaking of the Myers-Cessna Congressional contest the Somerset *Herald* says: Brother Meyers' innocence on the question of election frauds reminds us forcibly of the "Heathen Chinee," a verse of which might be paragraphed as follows:

"It was October eleventh,
And quite soft was the skies;
Which might be inferred
That B. F. was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon Cessna
And me, in a way I despise."

NEW STYLES OF TOILET SETS

For Christmas presents. They excel any ever sold in this city. You will find them at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Still a few more of those Toilet Sets and Perfume Cases at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Also many other very handsome goods that cannot be surpassed in the city for Christmas presents sold at the very lowest prices, at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Christmas Presents and Holiday Goods of all kinds at very low prices at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

FAITH WELL FOUNDED.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and Hostetter's Bitters is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stands Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place, it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is perfect. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel being consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 5th avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh. W. F. GOODWIN 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Friday and Saturd
A
T
WILLIAM
WILL BE OPEN
Friday Morning,
SOME EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
IN
Ladies' and Gents'
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Broche Scarfs,
Hosiery, Gloves, Collars,
AND
OTHER FANCY GOODS.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
HORNE & CO.
GRAND
Clearance Sale
CONTINUED
UNTIL JANUARY FIRST,
OWING TO THE FACT
That Our New Retail Rooms,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
Will Not be Ready for Occupancy
Until that date. In the meantime we shall
POSITIVELY
OFFER BETTER BARGAINS
Than any heretofore given, in
Every Department of Our Stock.
MANY GOODS
At One-half their Cost of Importation.
GOODS SUITED
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

Real Pointe and Pointe Applique Lace,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars,
Sets,
Barbes,
Capes,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Of all kinds, for Ladies, Gents and Children.
Broche Scarfs,
Roman Silk Scarfs,
Roman Silk Sashes,
Fringed Silk Scarfs,
Embroidered Linen Sets,
Lace Trimmed Linen Sets,
Fur Topped Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Plain and 2 Button Kids,
Ladies' Kids, bright & open shades.
Silk Umbrellas,
Alpacca Umbrellas,
Slipper Patterns,
Traveling Satchels,
Silk Party Fans.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
Neck Scarfs,
Suspenders,
Fine Hosiery,
Hand-Knit Woolen Goods.
Jet and Plated Jewelry.
77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
HENRY G. HALE
Has Now in Stock
THE VERY LATEST STYLES
OF
Winter Goods,
DIRECT FROM THE LONDON MARKETS,
COMPRISING
DIAGONALS.
English Coatings, Chevoit Suitings
And an endless variety of the Choicest
PANTALOON PATTERNS.
ALSO,
English Corduroy
OF ALL COLORS.
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.
EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 931 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Lithography.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ay, Dec. 15 and 16,
A
T
SEMPLE'S.
Special Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS,
ROBES,
Plaids and Shawls.
Furs! Furs! Furs!
SHAWLS,
Fancy Knit Jackets,
SKIRTS,
Hoods, Nubias,
Ladies' and Gents'
UNDERWEAR,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
AUCTION LOTS
OF
Dress Goods,
PLAIDS,
AND
VELVETEENS!
VERY MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
FURS, FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
Astrachan Sacques,
Seal Sacques,
Persian Lamb Sacques,
Hudson Bay Sable Sets,
Mink Sable Setts,
Royal Ermine Sets,
German Fitch Sets,
Alaska Mink Sets,
Siberian Squirrel Sets,
ALSO, ALL LOWER GRADES IN
FURS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
No. 110 Market St.,
PITTSBURGH.
C. YEAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Notions, Fancy Goods and Toys,
Offer to dealers their large and well selected assortment of the above classes of goods.
The Foreign Goods were imported direct by ourselves before the present European war. All of our Stock was Purchased for Cash, and those who favor us with a call and examination of the assortment offered, will find it equal, if not superior to any in the country, and our prices as low as those of New York Houses.
Wholesale Department up stairs.
NO. 110 MARKET STREET,
NEAR LIBERTY.
GOLD.
Morton's Pens.
Morton's Pens.
SOLE AGENTS.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.
75 Wood Street.
WINE VINEGAR.
We are receiving a lot of CASKS and BARRELS of the celebrated
E. & M. Bollman
IMPERIAL WINE VINEGAR out of a cargo just landed at Baltimore.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood street.
Eclipse Coal Hod.
I am now prepared to furnish dealers with any number of my new improved patented Coal Hod at very low rates. All orders should be sent to the patentee, FRANK L. BLAIR, 3853 Beaver street, Allegheny City, or apply to J. DUNLAP, Pittsburgh.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

Waltham Watches.
NEW STYLES,
LOW PRICES.
We have sold these Watches for years, and feel confident in
RECOMMENDING THEM
To the Public. We desire specially to call attention to those known as
3-4 Plate Style,
Which EXCEL any others made in this Country in Beauty, Finish, and fine Time-keeping qualities.
J. R. REED & CO.,
68 Fifth Avenue.
del2:jll
City Standard Time.
96 FEDERAL ST. 96
GENTS' WATCHES. LADIES' WATCHES.
Mc FADDEN'S.
ALL MAKES, GRADES AND STYLES IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. WATCHES REPAIRED. CLOCKS, ETC.
FROM $10 UPWARDS. SPECIALTY. THE FINEST OPERA, FRONTINE, GRAND, DIAMOND, PEARL AND DELAMONT JEWELRY. SILVERWARE.
ALLEGHENY. 96
Thos. M'Fadden, Jr.
BAILEY & CO.,
12th and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
BRIDAL SILVER,
French Bronzes,
FINE WATCHES,
Mantel Sets.
A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.
GO TO
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
JEWELRY STORE TO BUY YOUR
Holiday Presents!
FINE STONE CAMEO SETS,
DIAMONDS,
NEW STYLE GOLD VEST CHAINS,
LADIES' OPERA CHAINS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,
BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS,
SILVERWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.
del0

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au23-61

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to E. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest current rates.

STOCKS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1870.

The demand for money continues active, and in excess of the supply. The rates mentioned in our report of yesterday, for first class paper, we found to-day quite as low as lenders would allow, and some parties were indisposed to deal at all under 10 per cent.

In local bonds and stocks there is but little doing. Allegheny Valley bonds are quiet at 93½, bid, 95 asked. We can report no operations in the stock for two or three days past.

Columbia oil stock is attracting rather less attention, and seems to have been run up too rapidly, and buyers are less eager to purchase. Prices range between $12 and $14 per share.

Birmingham Water Co. (common stock) is worth $2@3.50. The preferred is offered at 92½, and would possibly bring $97.

The market for Bank stock is dull, and brokers seem to have but few orders, either to purchase or sell.

The Eastern markets are a shade lower but steady, on Gold and Governments. The volume of business pretty fair. There are some indications of an attempt to make '67's scarce; in other words, "make a corner" on them.

The railway list is decidedly heavy, and in some instances panicky. Northwestern are steadier to-day, and close at four o'clock a fraction higher than yesterday. St. Paul's, however, are very weak, and have again fallen off one per cent. during the day.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	113½	113¾
6's—1862	107½	107¾
" 1864	107½	107¾
" 1865	107¾	107¾
" 1865 new	108½	108¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6's	119¾	120
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91¾	92¾
Do Scrip	90¾	90¾
Erie	39¾	39¾
Reading	97¾	Ex. div. 97¾
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¾	104¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Chicago & N. W	72¾	73
Do. Preferred	86¾	86¾
Ft. Wayne Common	56	57
Do. Preferred	90¾	90
Wabash	50¾	50
Do preferred	72	72
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	40¾
Western Union Telegraph	46¾	46¾
Adams Express	65¾	64¾
U. S. Express	56	56

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Coupon 6's of 1881	11	5-20s Jan. & July 1865	9¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	5-20s Jan. & July 1867	9¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	7¾	5-20s Jan. & July 1868	10¼
U. S. 5-20s 1864	7¾	U. P. R. R. 1st	97
U. S. 5-20s 1865	7¾	U. P. R. R. 2d	92
U. S. 10-40s	6¾	Cv. Pacifics	10

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

Gold opened strong at 111¾, and up to 12 o'clock remained so, when it gradually declined and closed at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 2 to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $50,000,000. Government securities opened dull and steady, and remained so until proposals for bonds to be sold by the Government were made public, when the 5-20s of '65, '67 and '68 declined ¼ per cent., closing steady.

Money very active, the opening rate was 6@7; at noon, from 7@ currency to 7@ gold, and late in the day as high as half of one per cent. per day was paid. The impression is, it will be easier to-morrow. There are several reasons for this tendency towards stringency: First, gold sold by the Treasury yesterday, is to be paid for to-day. Second, a large amount of bonds are to be handed over for deposits, before called to prepare for payments by the City Comptroller's draft to-day, and purchasers of same are preparing to pay dividends before the close of the month and save income tax. A large crowd collected at the Gold and Stock Exchange and in every way bought and sold the same as securities inside of the building. There has been considerable excitement in the stock market.

The stringency of money has had the usual effect, and made the investment to sell at whole list prices lower all around. The decline is from ¼ to 1¾; most marked in St. Paul and Pacific Mail. The Treasurer of the state of South Carolina announces that first class stock of the State due in 1879, amounting to $1,200,000, will be paid on presentation of an old and respectable liquor firm was announced to-day. Illicit distilleries have ruined this firm, which was honest in its dealings with the government. Tennessee bonds have been strong to-day; other State securities dull and neglected.

Sterling exchange 8.

Coupon 6's, 1881..... 113¾; '62, 107¾; '64, 107¾; '65, 107¾; new, 108¾; '67, 110¾; '68, 110¾; 10-40s, 108¾. Currency 6's, 119.

State Bonds—Missouri, 98; Tennessee, old, 68; new, 68; Virginia, new, 68; Ga., old, 85; North Carolina, old, 35; do. new, 21.

Western Union Tel., 45¾; Quicksilver, 4; Mariposa, 2½; Pref., 5; Adams Ex., 64¾; Wells, 23; American Ex., 56; U. S. Ex., 56; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 92¾; scrip, 90¾; Erie, 39¾; Reading, 97¾; Hudson, 92¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 104¾; Northwestern, 73¾; pref., 86¾; Rock Island, 103¾; Fort Wayne, 56¾; Illinois Central, 128; Wabash, 49; pref., 72¾; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 15; pref., 35; Chicago & A., 15¾; pref., 41¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; C. C. & C., 80¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 152; Lake Shore, 91¾; Illinois Central, 128¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 15, 1870.

The markets in a general way are devoid of anything particularly new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. There is a continued steady consumptive demand for all of the leading commodities and a fair volume of business in the aggregate while in regard to values there are no important changes.

APPLES—The cold weather, as might be expected, has cut down the receipts very materially, and the demand is rather better, though there is no change to make in quotations, $2.50@3 per bbl—occasional small sales of choice at $3.25 and $3.75, but a round lot cannot be sold above $3.

ASHES—Common Pots Ask. 4 cts; Refined do Qty Pearl Ash, 6¾; Pots Ask, 7¾.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 8@9c.

BEESWAX—Quiet at 30@32c.

BEANS—Continue dull with confirmed liberal arrivals. We continue to quote at $1.75@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is coming in more freely but prices remain without change. Quotations are: Hurds, 3@3½c; self working, 4@4½; inferior to choice, 4½@6½; extra do do brush, 7@8c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in good supply and dull with small sales at $5@5½.

BUTTER—Continues dull and with continued liberal receipts, stocks, particularly of the common and medium grades, are accumulating. We continue to quote at 25@28 for common to choice and 30@35 for choice. There is no change to make concerning roll, as the quotations given below are, as the market now stands, the best that can be obtained. Common to choice, 25@28c; choice, 30@35c; roll, 30@35c.

CANDLES—Are in good supply and dull at unchanged prices, 10@12½ for Sperm; 8@9 for Star; 7@8 for Adamantine; 6@7 for Pure Refined; 5@6 for Extra; 4½@5 for No. 1; 4@4½ for No. 2.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 13@14c for Ohio factory; 15@16 for Ohio Cheddar, and 16@17 for New York factory.

CRANBERRIES—Standard brands @ cts in a jobbing way. Market for small lots.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6½ per ton in a retail way.

CHEESE—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 9½ bbl, and Cumberland Planter at 9½ per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—New crop Peaches $2@2½ for quarters and $6@8 for halves. Apples, $3@3½ for sliced and $2@2½ for quarters.

FEATHERS—Without change in the wealth of it was generally expected would tend to enliven the market but thus far those expectations have not been realized, indeed, neither want to pull down prices a fig. We continue to quote at 50@55c.

EGGS—As is always the case at this season of the year, fresh eggs are scarce, but there is no activity in the demand. Prices continue to be quoted at 30@32c, and the latter or nearly so in small lots.

FLOUR—No. 1 Rye process feathers may be quoted at 45@50 to the trade, and nigger in small lots.

FLOUR—We can report a steady consumptive demand with regular sales, but no change whatever in prices. Quotations are: Superfine or low grades, in store, at $5.75@6 for ordinary to good; $6@6.50 for red winter and $6.75@7 for white. Extra, $7@7.50 for red winter and $7.50@8 for white. Family, $8@8.50.

GRAIN—There is not much trading in Wheat, and with stocks accumulating the market may be said to be dull, though there is no disposition to make it prices nominally the same as last week, viz: 140@145 for red, and 150@155 for white. Corn is in good supply and dull at 70@72 for ear and 72@75 for shelled in store. Oats are in good supply and dull with sales at 40@42 in store, and the offerings are in excess of the demand. We can report sales of 1 car mixed Barley at 90c, and 1 car prime at 95c, but the rule is dull at $1@1.05 for prime to choice, and 80@90 for fair to good. Rye is dull and nominal at 80@85 for prime to choice. Buckwheat is dull and nominal at 60@65.

GROCERIES—The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand, but there is no change to make in prices. Refined sugars are scarce and firm as the recent advance, though, as might be expected, there is less inquiry for it and more call for raw sugars. Following are the ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22; Prime, 21¾; Good 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 19½@19; Java, 26; Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee loose, 23; in papers, 24.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11@11¾ for old, and 12¾ for new; Porto Rico, 10¾@12; Cuba, 10¾@11½. Hot Sugars, 11@12; Demerara, 12¾ @13½. Refined—Standard Hards, 15; A, 14¾; B, 14¼; Ex C, 14; C Y, 13¾.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Eiders, 80; Lovering's, 85; other brands, 65@70.

RICE—Carolina, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New crop New Orleans, 80; old, 70; Porto Rico 60@70; Demerara 75.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $3.50; Valencia do 16c; Currants, 13½c; New Prunes, (1870 crop,) 14½ cts.

HAY—Sold from country wagons, in Allegheny to-day at $13@19. Baled, on wharf, $14 @17.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Best Pearl quoted at $6.25 per bbl. Common, $5.00@5.50.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is now quoted at $1.12, and No. 2 at 75@85.

MILL FEED—Sales of middlings at $1.50@ 1.75, and in fair quality. Seconds may be quoted at $1.10@1.20.

ONIONS—Very dull and lower; we now quote at $2.50@3.00 per bbl.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing, and the market is overstocked, and, consequently, prices are no better, notwithstanding the change in the weather. Sales dressed chickens at 12@14cts, and dressed Turkeys at 15@16.

POTATOES—Sales 3 car loads Peach Blows at $1, and we can report small sales in store at 90@95.

PROVISIONS—Market is by no means active though it is slowly improving. Sugar Cured Hams, 18@19½c; Breakfast Bacon, 14; plain Shoulders, 12½@12¾. Lard in tes, 13½ @14, in buckets, 14@14½.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is some little enquiry for Clover Seed, and we can report small sales at $6.50 per bushel. Timothy seed is not wanted, being out of season. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.35@2.40.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8½c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 65@75c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows, at 9¾ @10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 15, 1870.

Spot and December crude is still and higher both here and above, and, it is reported, there were more buyers than sellers at the advance. On the other hand, refined is very quiet, and dull particularly in the east with but very little inquiry either for present or future delivery, and there is no change to make in quotations.

CRUDE.

Sales early in the day of 1,000 bbls spot at 9¾; subsequently, 500 at 9¾, and same figure bid for more. Seller December, 9¾@9¾; seller first half 1871, 9 cts bid.

REFINED.

Sale 500 each January and February at 22¾. Spot, wanted at 22½@23; March, 23@23½; April to June 24, May to July 24¾.

OIL BARRELS.

Demand fair but prices unchanged. Sales of city make, on spot, at $1.35.

RESIDUE CRUDE.

Standard Oil Co. West, account D. C Herbst; Riverside O W 440, account same. Total..... 660 bbls

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.—H. Koehler & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Livingston & Bro's. 60 bbls refined to Tate, Muller & Co., Baltimore.

J. A. McKee, 50 bbls paraffine to W. G. Laird & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 213 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Parrott, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 198 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 330 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros., Phila.

Lyons & Co. 530 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 518 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, J. & Co., 410 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Standard Oil Co., 764 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 730 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Total..... 4,291 bbls.

SHIPPED EAST VIA W. P. R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 304 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 464 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Total..... 668 bbls.

[By A. & P. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 15—12 M.—December at 22¾@22¾c; January and February at 22¾c; March at 23c; April and June at 24¼c; May and July at 24¾c. Crude at 11¼@11¾.

5 P. M.—Refined December at 22¾c; January and February at 22¾c; March at 23¼c; March and June at 23c; May and July at 24¼c. Crude at 11¼@11¾.

NEW YORK, December 15—12 M.—Market quiet but firm; refined for cargoes and this month held at 23c, but there is little disposition to buy. Crude is held very firm this afternoon at 12¼c and in some cases 12¾c is asked on account of sudden rise in the creek.

3 P. M.—Market very quiet; refined easier and could be bought at 22¾c or 22¾c, although 23c is asked. Crude is held at 12¾c but there are no buyers above 12c and in only small lots at that price. Benzine refined sold to-day for spot or December delivery, but a sale of 1,000 barrels for February is reported at 23¾c and 1,000 barrels naptha 63 to December 1.

OIL CITY, December 15—11:45 A. M.—Market very firm and active at; $3,400@3.45 on Lower Creek. Weather clear and cool.

3:35—Market firm and futures in good demand on Lower Creek at $3,450@3.45. Irregular at $3.30@3.35 on Upper Creek at $3.20@3.25c Lower Creek, irrespective $3.50 gravity $3.60.

TITUSVILLE, Dec. 15, 12 M.—Market quiet, but firm; no bid for spot, or sellers all year; 23c asked. The general impression is that lower prices must prevail shortly. Weather clear and cold.

ROUSSEVILLE, December 15, 12 M.—Market quiet and very firm; offering $3.40 for irrespective and $3.50@3.55 for gravity. No transactions heard of.

TIDIOUTE, December 15, 11 A. M.—Market a good deal stronger at $3.30.

$18.75 was asked. Lard dull and unchanged; sales 80 tierces prime steam 11¾c; steam leaf 11c; head and gut 10¾c. Bulk meats drooping; shoulders 7¾c; sides 10, 10¾@12c; packed ¼c be less; loose, very little demand. Bacon only a limited jobbing demand; sides 13¾@ 13¾c, clear rib and clear packed. Whisky dull and drooping, closing flat a' 87@88c. Gold 109¾. Exchange dull at 1-10 per cent. discount.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Dec.—Dry goods dull and unsettled; Agawam E, brown sheetings, 9½c; Pittsfield, 9½c; Gloucester prints, 10¾; merrimacs, 11c. This advance in prints indicates higher prices for all markets after January 1st. Printing cloths, 7¾c. Mous de laines, 18c. Ginghams firm: Lancaster, 15c; Glasgow, 14c. Brown bleached cotton, sample supply at low figures.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Flour steady; Ohio and Indiana sold at $6@6.75. Wheat—Full price asked, but no demand; Indiana red $1.53@1.65. Rye declined to 90c. Corn dull and unchanged; yellow Southern 71c. Oats firm; provisions unchanged. Petroleum quiet. Whisky scarce and firm.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Cotton steady with moderate demand; middles 14¼@14½.

CHARLESTON, December 15.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; middling 14¾@14¾c.

GALVESTON, December 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; good ordinary 12¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 15.—Flour quiet and weak, with a downward tendency. Wheat quiet: No. 1 red winter, $1.25; No. 2, $1.19@1.20. Corn steady; new shelled, 56c. Oats steady at 42c. Petroleum unchanged and firm at 44; refined dull but unchanged at 20c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15.—Cotton lower and dull with middling 12¾c. Bulk meats steady and firm; clear sides 11c; clear ribbed 10¾c. Shoulders 7c. Rump pork 15c. Hogs 5¾@6c. Lard 12¾ in kegs. Corn 60c. Oats 40c. Wheat 90c@$1.10. Flour $4.60@5.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—Flour steady; western family $6.50@7.25. Wheat firm, Ohio and Indiana $1.38@1.40. Corn firm; No. 1 white 52@54c; yellow 52@53c. Oats firm at 34@35c. Provisions; no demand. Mess Pork retails at $21; sides and clear rib 14c. Bacon shoulders 12¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.07¾. No. 2, $1.06. Oats firm: No. 2, 40c. Corn firm: No. 2 mixed, 45c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 15.—Cotton dull and unsettled at 13¼c. Receipts, 3,500 bales; exports, 2,715 do.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, December 15.—200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 300 do do, owner; 1 car g hams, Dalzell & Townsend; 1 car sides, F Sellers & Co; 1 car g hams, E H Myers & Co; 146 bxs cheese, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 3 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, F Baxmyer; 37 sks clover seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car oil bbls, 1 car staves, Barke & Wood; 1 car potatoes, Haslett Bro; 1 do do, Bricker & Co; 4 kgs apple butter, 10 do lard, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls g apples, 3 do d apples, 3 kgs lard, 61 bxs cheese, Bruggerman & O'B; 11 pkg lard, S S Marvin & Co; 98 d d hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 100 bbls flour, owner; 1 bbl eggs, Woodworth & Davison; 1 bbl eggs, 1 box butter, L J Blanchard; 40 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, 1 do butter, H Rea Jr; 45 bbls apples, 1 do d corn, Voigt, M & Co; 5 rolls leather, G H Anderson; 5 sks rags, Frazier & M; 35 bxs cheese, H Riddle; 9 bbls d apples, J A Graff & Co; 10 bbls cider, N J Braden; 5 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 8 bxs cheese, J H Strickland; 2 cars potatoes, Vangorder & Shepard.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, December 15.—2 cars iron ore, Dilworth, Preston & Co; 4 do do, J Painter & Son; 3 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 5 do do, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do do, Pittsburgh Bolt Co; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 1 do do, Rees, McCullough & Co; 1 car lumber, T H Long; 1 do do, Cromlow & Coon; 1 do do, Slack & Sholes; 1 car powder, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 720 plates copper, Park & Co; 18 bxs b glass, C Ihmsen & Son; 5 do do, King, Son & Co; 2 bxs axes, Lippincott, Bro & Co; 1 bx h ware, Jno Wagner, 10 crates w slate, J H Lincoln; 1 car sundries, 15 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 24 dressed hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 1 bbl tallow, Wm Flaccus; 1 bx, 1 bdl handles, John Barre; 26 pcs machinery, 2 pulleys, 4 bds, 3 bxs, 2 wheels, J L Reed; 60 sks oats, Bingham, Cassell & Co; 6 dressed hogs, Geo Hamell; 5 d hogs, Wm McKim; 2 bbls eggs, Day & Co; 6 bbls apples, J Fibe; 4 dressed hogs, Atwell, Lees & Co; 58 sks corn, 52 sks oats, Schnelback & Co; 3 cars s ore, Mullin & Maloney; 3 cars lumber, S Hoffer; 1 car lumber, Ashey & Huvely; 5 bxs molding, J Klemenz; 2 bxs do, G F Young; 11 bxs do, G W Marvin; 8 bbls beans, Atwell & Lee.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, December 15.—13 bgs feathers, 5 do d peaches, 2 bbls b wax, 15 do molasses, 1 Dickey; 104 butts tob, Carter, McGrew & Co; 20 do do, 4 pkgs do, Knox & Orr; 25 caddies do, Arnsthal & Son; 11 bales hemp, W D Draper; 19 sks wheat, 3 do oats, Meanor & H; 37 do bacon, S Hood, 7 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 6 tubs butter, H Rea Jr; 2 cars s corn, Mc Henry & Hood; 30 bxs tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 5 kgs lard, Meanor & H; 22 pkgs butter, 19 sks rags, 4 bbls eggs, 2 do beans, W H Graff; 10 do apples, 10 do peaches, J A Graff & Co; 2 do d apples, Houck, Jamison & Co; 22 do glue, W Flaccus & Son; 71 sks barley, Spencer, McKay & Co; 30 do do oats, D Johnson; 72 do barley, F Schild; 1 bbl d oil, R E Sellers & Co; 75 bxs starch, Dunlap, Bro & Co; 5 bxs middlings, M Steel & Son; 25 bbls molasses, J S Dilworth & Co; 50 bbls h wine, S McCrickart & Co; 1 car s corn, Scott & Gisal; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 15.—1 car lime, Voetter & Erdner; 114 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 3 cks cheese, B Jenny; 2 cars ore, Graff, B & Co; 2 do do, 2 do metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 6 cases tobacco, R & A Carson; 2 cars lumber, J McBrier; 1 do do, A C Taggart; 2 do do, L Walters & Son; 21 bales cotton, Holmes, B & Co; 85 sks barley, Spencer & McKay; 4 bxs butter, 1 bbl beans, 2 pkgs beans, J Kohen; 20 bgs flour, 5 doz brooms, C & J Netting; 30 bgs oats, M Steel & Son; 10 d d hogs, J A Graff; 53 bgs flaxseed, 1 car do, M B Suydam; 1 car cooperage, Ralya & R; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 20 tile, 20 bgs bw flour, J Craig; 7 doz brooms, J Lockhart.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 15.—1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 2 bxs poultry, J Freeman, 3 cars metal, W Smith; 21 bbls glue, F W Gerdis; 1 hide, Seibert & Berg; 10 bbls oil, R C Schmertz; 1 bx butter, 1 do poultry, L J Blanchard; 30 sks feed, 7 sks potatoes, Austin & Co; 7 bxs butter, 2 bxs eggs, F T McKee; 137 bbls lub oil, H W C Tweddle; 2 cars metal, McKnight & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, December 15.—2 pcs marble, Beggs & Lindsay; 12 sks potatoes, J H Spear; 54 sks oats, Voeghtley & Kopp; 1 bx sundries, H L Weaver; 4 bbls tar, John Dyer; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & Burchfield; 6 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI, PER JUNIATA, December 15.—289 m t oil bbls; W H C Tweddle; 1 corn sheller, 1 bx, 1 sweep, 1 hopper, J F Beckham; 25 pkgs tobacco, Johnston & Colvin; 1 cask g scraps, 1 bale do do, Moorhead, Adams & Co; 2 bxs t soap, Holmes, Bell & Co; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 1 kg tobacco, 1 bal do, Emil Poerstel; 41 bdls seive hoops, J K Taylor; 80 pcs hearth stones, 43 do wall coping, J P & R H Knox; 19 tons pig iron, Loomis & Collard; 390 nail kegs, Chess, Smythe & Co; 500 nail kegs, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 coop chickens, 3 bbls eggs, Henry Rea, Jr; 27 pump poles, owner on board; 11 head hogs, 2 do cattle, 1 coop turkeys, 5 jars apple butter, owner on board; 18 head hogs, 2 do cattle, owner on board; 2 mules, D Gilmore; 76 beech blocks, E H Riley; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl, 1 sack, M Applegate; 500 spring poles, owner on board; 35 sks tan scraps, W Fiscus & Son; 1 horse, Fleming Bros; 4 pkgs cigars, 1 case do, T O'Brien; 6 pkgs butter, 1 bbl eggs, owner on board; 71 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 20,000 ft poplar boards, 10,000 do pine boards, M Donaldson; 1 bg coffee, J S Dilworth & Co; 330 bdls paper, Ammon & Blackburn; 105 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co; 43 sks wheat, 38 do corn, 47 bales hay, J & W Fairley.

PORTSMOUTH, PER GRANITE STATE, December 9.—Workman & Davis, 50 bdls fellies; J W Porter, 100 tons pig iron; Clarke & Co, 18 rolls leather, 26 bxs bromine, 6 bbls pop corn; Jos Craig, 6 bbls sorgum; W W Wallace, 28 stone; Gill & Bidwell, 50 tuns pig iron; P Duff & Sons, 15 bbls ginseng, 1 box butter; McCloy & Bro, 410 bdls keg staves; John Bernhard, 4 bedsteads; Wm McCully & Co, 9 bxs glass; R Donaldson, 20,000 ft poplar lumber, 300 ft walnut do; Wm Flaccur & Son, 12 sks tan scraps; McKay & Forester, 6, 777 ft poplar lumber, Mrs. Frits, 1 box mdse, 1 bedstead, 1 chest; Chess, Schoneck & Co, 24 c s chairs, 12 w s do; T B Young & Co, 36 c s chairs; P Duff & Sons, 1 do do, King, Son & Co; 2 bxs axes, Lippincott, Bro & Co; 1 bx h ware, Jno Wagner, 10 crates w slate, J H Lincoln; 1 car sundries, 15 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 24 dressed hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 1 bbl tallow, Wm Flaccus; 1 bx, 1 bdl handles, John Barre; 26 pcs machinery, 2 pulleys, 4 bds, 3 bxs, 2 wheels, J L Reed; 60 sks oats, Bingham, Cassell & Co; 6 dressed hogs, Geo Hamell; 5 d hogs, Wm McKim; 2 bbls eggs, Day & Co; 6 bbls apples, J Fibe; 4 dressed hogs, Atwell, Lees & Co; 58 sks corn, 52 sks oats, Schnelback & Co; 3 cars s ore, Mullin & Maloney; 3 cars lumber, S Hoffer; 1 car lumber, Ashey & Huvely; 5 bxs molding, J Klemenz; 2 bxs do, G F Young; 11 bxs do, G W Marvin; 8 bbls beans, Atwell & Lee.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, December 15.—13 bgs feathers, 5 do d peaches, 2 bbls b wax, 15 do molasses, 1 Dickey; 104 butts tob, Carter, McGrew & Co; 20 do do, 4 pkgs do, Knox & Orr; 25 caddies do, Arnsthal & Son; 11 bales hemp, W D Draper; 19 sks wheat, 3 do oats, Meanor & H; 37 do bacon, S Hood, 7 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 6 tubs butter, H Rea Jr; 2 cars s corn, Mc Henry & Hood; 30 bxs tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 5 kgs lard, Meanor & H; 22 pkgs butter, 19 sks rags, 4 bbls eggs, 2 do beans, W H Graff; 10 do apples, 10 do peaches, J A Graff & Co; 2 do d apples, Houck, Jamison & Co; 22 do glue, W Flaccus & Son; 71 sks barley, Spencer, McKay & Co; 30 do do oats, D Johnson; 72 do barley, F Schild; 1 bbl d oil, R E Sellers & Co; 75 bxs starch, Dunlap, Bro & Co; 5 bxs middlings, M Steel & Son; 25 bbls molasses, J S Dilworth & Co; 50 bbls h wine, S McCrickart & Co; 1 car s corn, Scott & Gisal; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 15.—1 car lime, Voetter & Erdner; 114 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 3 cks cheese, B Jenny; 2 cars ore, Graff, B & Co; 2 do do, 2 do metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 6 cases tobacco, R & A Carson; 2 cars lumber, J McBrier; 1 do do, A C Taggart; 2 do do, L Walters & Son; 21 bales cotton, Holmes, B & Co; 85 sks barley, Spencer & McKay; 4 bxs butter, 1 bbl beans, 2 pkgs beans, J Kohen; 20 bgs flour, 5 doz brooms, C & J Netting; 30 bgs oats, M Steel & Son; 10 d d hogs, J A Graff; 53 bgs flaxseed, 1 car do, M B Suydam; 1 car cooperage, Ralya & R; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 20 tile, 20 bgs bw flour, J Craig; 7 doz brooms, J Lockhart.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 15.—1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 2 bxs poultry, J Freeman, 3 cars metal, W Smith; 21 bbls glue, F W Gerdis; 1 hide, Seibert & Berg; 10 bbls oil, R C Schmertz; 1 bx butter, 1 do poultry, L J Blanchard; 30 sks feed, 7 sks potatoes, Austin & Co; 7 bxs butter, 2 bxs eggs, F T McKee; 137 bbls lub oil, H W C Tweddle; 2 cars metal, McKnight & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, December 15.—2 pcs marble, Beggs & Lindsay; 12 sks potatoes, J H Spear; 54 sks oats, Voeghtley & Kopp; 1 bx sundries, H L Weaver; 4 bbls tar, John Dyer; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & Burchfield; 6 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI, PER JUNIATA, December 15.—289 m t oil bbls; W H C Tweddle; 1 corn sheller, 1 bx, 1 sweep, 1 hopper, J F Beckham; 25 pkgs tobacco, Johnston & Colvin; 1 cask g scraps, 1 bale do do, Moorhead, Adams & Co; 2 bxs t soap, Holmes, Bell & Co; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 1 kg tobacco, 1 bal do, Emil Poerstel; 41 bdls seive hoops, J K Taylor; 80 pcs hearth stones, 43 do wall coping, J P & R H Knox; 19 tons pig iron, Loomis & Collard; 390 nail kegs, Chess, Smythe & Co; 500 nail kegs, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 coop chickens, 3 bbls eggs, Henry Rea, Jr; 27 pump poles, owner on board; 11 head hogs, 2 do cattle, 1 coop turkeys, 5 jars apple butter, owner on board; 18 head hogs, 2 do cattle, owner on board; 2 mules, D Gilmore; 76 beech blocks, E H Riley; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl, 1 sack, M Applegate; 500 spring poles, owner on board; 35 sks tan scraps, W Fiscus & Son; 1 horse, Fleming Bros; 4 pkgs cigars, 1 case do, T O'Brien; 6 pkgs butter, 1 bbl eggs, owner on board; 71 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 20,000 ft poplar boards, 10,000 do pine boards, M Donaldson; 1 bg coffee, J S Dilworth & Co; 330 bdls paper, Ammon & Blackburn; 105 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co; 43 sks wheat, 38 do corn, 47 bales hay, J & W Fairley.

PORTSMOUTH, PER GRANITE STATE, December 9.—Workman & Davis, 50 bdls fellies; J W Porter, 100 tons pig iron; Clarke & Co, 18 rolls leather, 26 bxs bromine, 6 bbls pop corn; Jos Craig, 6 bbls sorgum; W W Wallace, 28 stone; Gill & Bidwell, 50 tuns pig iron; P Duff & Sons, 15 bbls ginseng, 1 box butter; McCloy & Bro, 410 bdls keg staves; John Bernhard, 4 bedsteads; Wm McCully & Co, 9 bxs glass; R Donaldson, 20,000 ft poplar lumber, 300 ft walnut do; Wm Flaccur & Son, 12 sks tan scraps; McKay & Forester, 6, 777 ft poplar lumber, Mrs. Frits, 1 box mdse, 1 bedstead, 1 chest; Chess, Schoneck & Co, 24 c s chairs, 12 w s do; T B Young & Co, 36 c s chairs; P Duff & Sons, 1 do do, King, Son & Co; 2 bxs axes, Lippincott, Bro & Co; 1 bx h ware, Jno Wagner, 10 crates w slate, J H Lincoln; 1 car sundries, 15 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 24 dressed hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 1 bbl tallow, Wm Flaccus; 1 bx, 1 bdl handles, John Barre; 26 pcs machinery, 2 pulleys, 4 bds, 3 bxs, 2 wheels, J L Reed; 60 sks oats, Bingham, Cassell & Co; 6 dressed hogs, Geo Hamell; 5 d hogs, Wm McKim; 2 bbls eggs, Day & Co; 6 bbls apples, J Fibe; 4 dressed hogs, Atwell, Lees & Co; 58 sks corn, 52 sks oats, Schnelback & Co; 3 cars s ore, Mullin & Maloney; 3 cars lumber, S Hoffer; 1 car lumber, Ashey & Huvely; 5 bxs molding, J Klemenz; 2 bxs do, G F Young; 11 bxs do, G W Marvin; 8 bbls beans, Atwell & Lee.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1870.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	29.30	29.30	29.45
Change since last report	.05	.10	.05
Thermometer	25°	32°	21°
Change in last 24 hours	4°	6°	9°
Direction of wind	W.	N.W.	N.W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	6	6	6
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort, scale—approx	E	D	D
Amount of cloud	N	N	N
Rain—fell during last report—inches and 100ths	0.15		
State of weather	3	4	3

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6 inclusive, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair, 3, to 4 cloudy; 4, cloudy; 5, wholly covered; 6, light rain; 7, heavy rain; 8, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and local peculiarities.

The snow not falling in rain gauge on account of strong wind, therefore I put blank so I could not measure it.

JAS. WAHL, Observer.

Typhoid fever is raging in parts of the city.

The first pleasant winter day of the season, yesterday.

The Supreme Judges of the Allegheny elections will meet this evening at City Hall.

Winter has set in for certain and Pittsburgh never had as many poor people depending on charities as it has to-day.

The alarm of fire this morning at a quarter past two o'clock was occasioned by the burning of a few empty barrels in Lehmer's sailing saloon, Diamond market. The fire was extinguished without difficulty.

Sudden Death.—Frank Bodger, a compositor recently employed on The Paper, died suddenly at his residence, No. 70, Third avenue, about six o'clock, Wednesday morning, aged about forty-five years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

List of letters held for postage remaining in Pittsburgh Postoffice December 16, 1870. Chas. J. C. Clinton City, Iowa. Fred Dorr, Pittsburgh, Pa. Geo. Thos. Allegheny, Pa. Smith C. H. Grove Valley, Orrsville, R. C., Pa.

Gallantry.—We are very sorry to announce the death of an interesting child of our esteemed friend, Mr. A. J. Boyce, which occurred yesterday morning. We feel for the afflicted parents our warmest sympathies in their great bereavement. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, from their residence on Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

Robbery.—The following dispatch, which explains itself, was received at the Mayor's office yesterday morning:

HARRISBURG, Dec. 15, 1870.

Hon. Hague, Chief of Police:

Store robbed last night. Forty dozen Harvey's cousins kid gloves and forty pieces of Victoria silks stolen. Five hundred dollars reward.

GEORGE G. BOYER,
Chief of Police.

We were in error in reporting Mr. John H. Morrison as the Councilman elected from the Ninth ward, Allegheny. By some error the name of Mr. Morrison was substituted for that of Mr. Bell, who will be credited to Mr. Morrison, when they should have been noted in favor of D. H. Bailey, Esq., who was elected to Councils from the Ninth ward.

We believe in Mr. Onsler's first representation to Select Council, but the manner in which he was elected by other public trusts is indicative that the confidence of his constituents could not have been better placed.

We take pleasure in being able to inform our readers that there is every prospect of Pittsburgh taking the lead in the most promising and beneficent enterprise of the age. The scheme for a company to build houses on the co-operative plan is rapidly taking shape and will soon be an accomplished fact. It is now in the hands of the most able and influential of our business men, who, we understand, will have a meeting on Saturday to arrange for placing the stock in suitable hands.

The Verdict.

The jury in the case of Kimick, assignee of H. C. Bentham, vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, previously reported, and which has created so much interest in the community, returned a verdict yesterday morning, on the plea of the jury, in the Circuit Court, for the plaintiff, in the sum of $5,440 62, the full amount of the policy, with interest, from the time it became due.

Coal Department.

Coal Shipments.

Tom Rose, No. 2	12	144,000
Logan	10	120,000
Diamond	10	120,000
Belle	12	120,000
Sligo	10	120,000
Keystone	6	72,000
Leopard	9	108,000
CINCINNATI.		

Personal.

Our old friend B. M. ALLEN, Esq., of New Castle, Pa., was in the city yesterday laying in his annual winter stock. Mr. Allen is one of the old school of gentlemen of whom we have too few. He started in New Castle a few years ago a poor man, and to-day he is one of the most prominent men of that city, and deservedly so, as he earned every dollar of it by industry and energy. We hope he may live long to enjoy it.

Obituary.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Mr. Samuel B. Foight, who was for some eleven years a compositor in the Gazette office, which occurred yesterday at his residence in the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. About two years ago the deceased quit our employ, entering a mercantile business, carrying with him the good will and respect of all who had been fellow employees. He leaves a wife and three children. He was a prominent Odd Fellow (member of Eureka Lodge, No. 1), and was a distinguished Mason. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Pleasant Reunion.

Last night Alex. Patterson, Esq., the popular Select Councilman from the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, entertained a number of his colleagues and friends with an elegant supper served by Brown, the Federal street confectioner, at his residence on Federal street. The occasion was a complete success. We have the affidavit of several that they had a very pleasant time, in the arrangements, as to all things, were conducive to that happy faculty of never doing things by halves which always characterizes his operations. Of course, it is unnecessary to say that the utmost harmony prevailed, and that many new friendships were formed and strengthened the bonds of friendship between those present and their worthy entertainer.

An Important Restore.

Mr. Wm. Semple, who is now in New York, telegraphed us to announce to the ladies and our readers generally, that on Friday morning he will open an extra assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's and Misses' Linen handkerchiefs. Ties of all kinds, and a splendid assortment of fancy goods. There will be ladies present who will be pleased to wait upon all who favor them with a call. Remember the place, 68 Federal street, Allegheny, and consequently they can form some idea of what he can do, with all his many facilities, in the way of selling goods cheaper than any other house in the city. Call and see for yourself.

Sale of Boots and Shoes.

The stock to be opened on Friday morning will be large and complete, and the prices will be found to be such as to induce every lady to buy. We are assured by the gentlemen in charge that entire bargains may be secured, persons can rely implicitly upon the statement by addition to the specialities announced in the advertisement, the remarkable prices, his large and most desirable stock of Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaking Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Furnishing Cloths, Linen Goods, etc., in need of anything in the line should not fail to call.

HIS LAST CHECK.

Question in a Street Car—A Young Man's Pleasant Question—How they Were Stopped.

Last evening about half past five o'clock the passengers on car No. 4, Pleasant Valley Railway were treated to a little sensation by the entrance of a police officer who walked through the car mysteriously peering into the faces of the occupants. Reaching the front door he turned about again deliberately and proceeded to retrace his steps preserving the same

IMPRESSIVE DEPORTMENT

until he had almost reached the door again when he began in an officially familiar way, and in a voice that was the envy of a young man in the car, "Mr. Kinnear will you please step outside a moment, I want to see you." Mr. Kinnear arched his glasses over his eyes and looked at the officer with an expression of surprise, and slowly arose and followed the officer out of the car, and deposited himself on the platform with the officer.

Sudden death, at the residence of his brother-in-law, The Chief Engineer was not present. I was talking and my brother-in-law said: "Your better be careful." I told him I was not afraid and then made the remark about shooting.

William Myers, sworn.—I am manager for Wormser, Myers & Co.; I was on Penn street about half-past four o'clock the evening the fire occurred; was told the works were on fire and came to the task of producing these necessary articles in the highest attainable perfection. He has at last reached the goal of his ambition, in the Wellman stove and grate, and Messrs. L. H. Smith & Co., the well known proprietors of the Point Foundry in this city, have secured the exclusive right to manufacture and vend them in Pittsburgh, and arranged for the exhibition of samples at W. Barnes', corner of Third avenue and Market street, at W. P. Goodwin's, No. 66 Federal street, Allegheny, and at the Foundry, corner of Duquesne Way and Water street, No. 1.

Wellman Stove has stood the test of numerous trials and surpassed all others in the economy of fuel, the generation and radiation of heat, the simplicity of construction, leaving no cinders; in convenience of adjustment for use, in freedom from gas and dust, and many particulars. It is note-worthy that in their advertisement Messrs Smith & Co. propose to all parties about to furnish new buildings, or get rid of worthless stoves or grates in old ones, to guarantee satisfaction if the Wellman is introduced, they only ask a trial, every inducement to give them a trial they are destined, no doubt to become great favorites and supersede most other inventions, as their merits shall become known.

Mother's Presents.—What more appropriate present can you make to your wife, mother, daughter or sweetheart than a Wheeler & Wilson of the improved Singer Sewing Machines. A present which will be a constant reminder of the supposed kindness for many years to come and more every day it is used. The "Singer" is the most perfect Machine made, and is both the lightest and most durable. Store Morton, at No. 29 Sixth street, have a splendid stock on exhibition.

Why pay $60 for a set of Mink Sable Furs when you can buy the same quality for $35 at 29 Sixth street. MWF

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Charges Against Chief Engineer McElroy Investigation by the Fire Commissioners—Testimony in Support of the Charges and the Defense—The Probable Result.

The Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners, some times vulgarly termed by evil disposed persons the "Council of nine," met yesterday at two o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber, having resolved themselves into a court of inquiry, to investigate certain charges against the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and notwithstanding a resolution adopted at a previous meeting to hold the investigation with closed doors, admitting one reporter, and one only, the doors were opened to the public, admision free and no extra charge for reserved seats. What induced the Commissioners to change their views in regard to the matter we are unable to state, unless it was their disposition to comply with the polite request of Councils to do so.

At half past two, the commissioners having all arrived, the Court was called to order by President hays, who, after the calling of the roll, stated the object of the meeting. On motion of Mr. Moorhead, the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. John H. Stewart, one of the Commissioners, said:

GENTLEMEN:—On behalf of the Pittsburgh Fire Commission, I deem it necessary to make a statement in regard to some matters pertaining to this investigation, and in explanation of why this meeting is held in this place. Since the organization of Fire Commission, the members have endeavored to discharge their duty faithfully and to the best of their ability, notwithstanding they have met with considerable opposition, not from citizens alone, but from the press. At the first meeting of the Board, a number of charges were formally presented. I offered a resolution, which was adopted, relative to the investigation. The office of the Commissioners I presumed to be the proper place to hold the investigation, and as they are very small, the added Commissioners, the prosecutor, the prisoner, the counsel and witnesses, would, you all know, have filled them pretty full. The purport of that resolution was that, in view of the fact stated above, that but one reporter be admitted to the investigation. I meant no discourtesy to the gentlemen of the press, but I thought that our own, selected by themselves, could perform the work satisfactorily. We have nothing to hide; nothing to conceal; our books are open to inspection at any time. I hope this explanation will prove satisfactory.

The President—Have you heard Mr. Stewart's remarks, what action will you take upon them.

Mr. Moorhead—I think it necessary Mr. President that we should take any action upon them. I move we proceed

TO BUSINESS.

A member of the Commission moved that the rules be suspended.

The Secretary was then directed to read the charges against the Chief Engineer, which were as follows:

To the Honorable Fire Commissioners of the City of Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully presents to you for your grave consideration: On the 25th of November 1870, our old works in the Fifteenth ward of this city, took fire; we sent an alarm from box No. 67, which was responded to by the two steam fire engines, namely the Independence and Livingston, also the Hook and Ladder Company. We made application to the Chief Engineer, through our manager, Mr. William Romeny, for a stream of water. The application was not granted, although the fire was raging fearfully and endangering a great amount of property.

After the fire had burned almost one hour, our engineer, Mr. Henry Moore, approached the Chief Engineer and made the same application to getting a stream into our back yard. Instead of complying with his request, he was treated in a very rude manner. We, therefore, request the following questions be answered by Chief of the Fire Department, Jas. H. McElroy:

First. We charge that he neglected our property by allowing the fire to rage fearfully for over one hour without making an attempt to quell the same, although repeatedly requested to do so by our manager, Mr. Wm. Romney.

Second. We charge that his conduct and language to Mr. Henry Moore, our engineer, when making a suggestion as to a stream of water, was ungentlemanly in the extreme and calculated to produce riot and disturbance.

Third. That when he did make an attempt to extinguish the fire, it was in such a manner which demonstrated his unfitness for the position of Chief Engineer.

Hoping that your honorable body will give these charges a full and careful investigation we are, respectfully, yours,

THOMAS, MYERS & CO.,
Proprietors of Iorlite Oil Works.

On motion of Mr. Mackey, Mr. Cohen, counsel for the prosecution, was directed to proceed with the case by calling the witnesses.

The Chair ruled, as he did every other point, in favor of the defendant.

Mr. Cohen appealed to the Chair, but he decided that the question should be answered.

The witness refused to answer.

Col. Bayne then appealed to the Commissioners to throw out all testimony of the witness, as the question was not at all criminating, and that the witness had no right to refuse to answer so that a full investigation of the matter might be had.

The Court then held a brief consultation, but failed to decide as to what should be done.

Mr. J. H. Stewart moved that in order to have more definite arrangement as to what questions should be answered by witnesses, the Commissioners retire to the adjoining room for consultation.

The motion prevailed and the Commission retired, and after a short absence, reported in writing.

The following is the report in substance:

The Commission decide that witnesses shall tell all they know of this matter, and answer all questions asked by attorneys, such questions not to be used or made to their prejudice elsewhere.

Mr. Cohen said that if the citizens of the city could not sustain the rulings in an investigation, the prosecutor could.

The Chair decided that the question should be answered.

Mr. Cohen objected, because the question was not within the rules of a cross examination.

The President over ruled the objection as usual and the question was answered as follows:

I had a revolver; did not threaten to shoot Mr. McElroy; told my brother-in-law that I would have shot McElroy if he had struck me with his stick. Don't remember that I told McElroy at the time; do not know where he was.

Direct.—This conversation occurred with my brother-in-law. The Chief Engineer was not present. I was talking and my brother-in-law said: "You better be careful." I told him I was not afraid and then made the remark about shooting.

William Myers, sworn.—I am manager for Wormser, Myers & Co.; I was on Penn street about half-past four o'clock the evening the fire occurred; was told the works were on fire and came to the task of producing these necessary articles in the highest attainable perfection. I noticed Moore what he done; he told me to get a stream to bear on the fire; I went to Wormser, Myers & Co.'s office and asked for a stream; he said he would see; I waited some time and seeing no results, I went to the Chief Engineer and asked for a stream of water; he replied: "I am engineering this thing." I replied: "I see you are, and it is a pretty mashing," this was before Mr. Moore called on Mr. McElroy; when I called on him there was but very little fire in the wood; I made no check; I think I would not recognize his face, nor he mine; it did not require fifteen minutes to extinguish the fire in the wood; I am not certain of the time.

Cross-examined—Met Mr. McElroy, at a previous fire, thought him a clever gentleman; I had no conversation with him; Mr. McElroy told me to get a stream; did not talk with him after the fire was over; this was a very short time after; was about seventy-five minutes after; still was electricity left in the wire; I am the People's orator in the street car by profession.

Direct.—Those remarks were made, other remarks that the counsel were developed.

Cross-examined—Mr. McElroy was at the fire when I arrived; I was not in the habit of using profane language; I am not in the habit of using it; I am not in the habit of using it on the street cars; I am not in the habit of using it on the street cars to-day; I am not in the habit of using it on the street cars to-day to the conductor; I am not in the habit of using it on the street cars to-day to the conductor when I was arrested; I am not in the habit of using it on the street cars to-day to the conductor when I was arrested by the People's orator in the street car by profession.

Direct.—Those remarks were developed.

Cross-examined—Mr. McElroy was at the fire when I arrived; I was not in the habit of using profane language